The Wilmington Post.

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WILMINGTON POST

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All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

THE CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WILL MEET IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, ON THE SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1880, FOR THE PURPOSE OF NOMINATING TWO ELECTORS AT-LARGE, AND STATE OFFICERS. BY ORDER OF STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Late General News.

The Czar celebrated his twenty-fifth year on the Throne on the first day of March by the most lavish festivities, by the Te Deum, by assemblies, by cantatas, national hymns and banquets.

There is much relief to the sufferers from famine in Ireland from the American contributions.

There is likely to be a good deal of trouble about the affairs of the Indian Territory.

In the report of mortality of the National Board of Health, Wilmington with its 17,000 population to put down as total number of deaths 8, for the week ending February 14th last. Savannah with its 32,656 population, shows a total of 8, Austin, Texas, with 15,000, total 5; Norfolk, 24,000 total 13; Los Angeles, Cal., 14,000, total 10, and Concord, N. H., 14,000, total 10. The health of Wilmington is as good as the average towns in the United States. The aggregate mortality per 1,000 of whites, in towns cited is 19 3-10, in colored, 35 8-10.

There is a bill in Congress providing for the abolition of compulsory pilotage. At a hearing before the committee one of the witnesses stated that compulsory pilotage was one of the greatest burdens against which American vessel owners had to contend with in the southern states. It was plunder he said.

MR. DORTCH AND THE "SALE."

We present to the readers of the POST to-day the very admirable argument of Hon. Wm. T. Dortch, of Goldsboro, against the calling of the legislature in extra session, and in opposition to the apparent purpose of the Democratic party leaders to sacrifice the state and the interests in the Western North Carolina Railroad.

The POST never would make any work of internal improvement a party matter, and it will not do so now, but with Governor Jarvis, his official family at Raleigh, and his Democratic Congressional advisers at Washington, this business is simply and purely a party question. Mr. Dortch, however, does not so view it, and, perhaps the most pronounced Democrat of them all, looks at the subject as one of North Carolina interest.

We need not review Mr. Dortch's argument, his remarks are of ample force and scope. We invite an attentive perusal and study of the facts he has set forth in his very conclusive argument.

We see no reason why the state should be in haste to sell this public work, unless the approach of the great campaign renders it necessary for the Democratic party to "have a clear deck for action," as the Oxford *Torchlight*, one of their organs, put it. We have observed that they always want something for every campaign, and we well remember that in 1875 they took on this deck-load of the Western North Carolina Railroad to put their convention measure through, and actually seduced western Republicans of the legislature to vote for the call in March of that year, that through altering the Constitution they might give better state aid to the completion of the road. In like manner they obtained votes for ratification of the Constitutional Amendments in 1876.

The ugly look of this Best proposition is its great haste. Best can't wait till January next and let people have that time to think of it. He even threatens that if his proposition isn't attended to at once, he will go into some other speculation, and North Carolina will lose the benefit of making a present of a couple of millions to him in return for his building their road. All the most difficult and expensive part of the road has already been built. Why did not Best come along earlier before the tunnels were all bored, and the broad jaws of the chasms spanned by those splendid and expensive stone arches?

As strong as Mr. Dortch makes all these points in his conclusive argument, they are not as strong, as Gov. Jarvis' begging appeal is, weak. The Governor must be very hard pressed to whine so badly, and put on such grimaces, and make such threats, as that we can't finish the Western Asylum, nor have any more schools, nor pay up our old debts, nor do anything, unless we get rid of this great thoroughfare which is just now ripening into a splendid piece of property, which Mr. Dortch foretells will in twenty years be able from its surplus earnings to earn enough to pay all the state expenses.

We began to fear at one part of the Governor's jeremiade that he would sell out the Capitol, Penitentiary, Asylum for the Insane, Deaf, Dumb and Blind School, and all the swamp lands for what he could get, if the legislature did not hurry up and accept Best's proposition.

SHERMAN AND THE DEBT.

One of the most cherished ideas of the Democrats were that our national debt should be treated as is that of England—as a debt never to be paid. The Republican party has always said, "Let us pay that debt as soon as we can. It is sound financial and economical policy to do so." Senator John Sherman devised the plan, and Secretary Sherman has carried it out. Under his skillful guidance the most marvelous reduction of a great public debt that the world has ever known, goes steadily on.

The wisdom of such a policy is plain. By paying our debt our credit is enhanced. By this policy Secretary Sherman has been able to save millions of dollars to the people in the rate of interest alone. He has reduced our great national debt so much that the 2 that stood as the left hand figure, when naming the total, has been changed to all. When this magnificent reduction was announced the Democratic press commenced a general chorus of sneers and lies.

There is only one thing he could possibly do that would please the Democratic party, and that is, to die! But, he will not do that. He will live to take a high official part in the great Democratic wake next autumn. The Blaine men now circulate stories to the effect that their candidate would divide the Ohio delegation with Mr. Sherman, Said an Ohio Member of Congress, in an interview last week, "Mr. Sherman will certainly have the entire vote of the state so long as there is any chance of his nomination." Those who underate Mr. Sherman's power make a great mistake.

POLITICAL.

The Republicans of Indiana are working vigorously, Hon. John C. New is to be chairman of the state committee,

The Congressional nominating conventions will be held mostly in June. The delegation in Congress now consists of six Republicans, six Democrats, and one (De La Matyr) Greenback-Democrat. With acceptable candidates, the Republicans, in the next election, can easily carry seven districts, and perhaps eight. The present apportionment was made by the Democrats, with the expectation of aid from the Nationals. But in this they are probably destined to disappointment.

The contest for the Republican nomination for Governor is unusually spirited. Gen. Morton C. Hunter has hitherto been decidedly in the lead, but during the past few days General Streight, of Indianapolis, and General Shackelford, of Evansville, have gained rapidly in strength.

The Third Term boom has run into a hole in the ground. The syndicate composed of Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana and Illinois has collapsed. First, Grant had only 20 majority in Pennsylvania, and would not have got that except for Don Cameron's dictation. Then New York, at Utica, with Senator Conkling sitting right there appealingly, only gave 34 majority for the Third Term, and it would have been voted down if Conkling had stayed in Washington. The Illinois convention met on the same day as the New York, and seeing that the Third Term had no strength, postponed action to the 19th of May. Indiana broke away from the Third Term.

There is no doubt but the Third Term infatuation is growing weaker and weaker every day. In the very states selected to begin the fight in the nominal success was so miserably trevial that no enthusiasm was raised.

The butcher McNeil was almost unanimously rejected by the Senate as Marshal of the Eastern District of Missouri, The nomination of such an unmitigated villain and murderer to a high and responsible office was a grave and inexcusable insult to the American people.—*Star.*

"Shame where is they blush!", when Hamburg Butler sits in the Senate, Chalmers in the House, and Forrest is apotheosized!

OLEOMARGARINE—BOGUS BUTTER.

A number of bogus butter dealers have been arrested in Philadelphia. These rascals take the dirty fat sweepings of butchers' stalls and shops, trod on for days, and on which tobacco juice is spitted, and with which other filth is mixed, boil it in big kettles, make it into a poisonous compound and sell it for good butter, chiefly in the south. It is difficult to tell this filthy and poisonous composition from good butter. But the effect on health of using it is terrible, and it is our opinion that the men who sell the vile compound ought to be hung at the gallows. This vile and dirty compound of dirty tallow scraps is made into such a perfect imitation of cow's butter, that many people buy it and eat poison without knowing it. No punishment is too severe for the scoundrels who knowingly engage in this villainous traffic which is planting the seeds of disease in the human race merely for lucre.

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

A dispatch from Berne, Switzerland, announces that the work of piercing Mount St. Gothard was satisfactorily completed at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, amid great rejoicing. The contract for the construction of the St. Gothard Tunnel was awarded to M. Louis Favre, of Geneva, on Aug. 7, 1872. It was one of the conditions of the contract that the perforation should be completed within eight years from that date, with a large premium in case of the completion of the work in a shorter time, and with a not less heavy penalty in case of delay. It will be seen, therefore, that the contractor has kept inside of his limit by some months. Despite difficulties, which were sometimes serious, and always great consumers of time, M. Favre has the satisfaction of having bored the longest tunnel in the world by over a mile in less time by over five years than was required to bore the Mount Cenis tunnel, now the second greatest work of the kind. This rapid achievement is a triumph for the improved drilling machinery of modern invention which has been employed upon the St. Gothard Tunnel from the beginning. Comparison of the three largest tunnels shows that the Mount Cenis, length eight miles, less a few yards, cost $15,000,000, was constructed in the 13 years from 1857 to 1870; the Hoosac Tunnel, length 4¾ miles, cost $13,000,000, was finished in 11 years from the time the work was properly begun; and the St. Gothard, length 9¼ miles, has been bored in less than seven years and a half. The contract prices sum up to a total estimated cost of $9,700,000. This amount was to cover all expenses, whether direct or accessory, and all risks and contingencies from whatever cause arising. If this part of the contract is held to, the St. Gothard will be much the cheapest of the three tunnels in cost of construction, in addition to its other and sufficient distinctions,

TRANSMONTANE.

The Ashville *Journal* enquires "who for Governor?" and adds:

We want to make a suggestion and see how many of the Republican papers in North Carolina will endorse it. Say for Governor, Judge Buxton, for Lieut.-Governor Wm. G. Candler of Buncombe. We believe that with this ticket, we can carry North Carolina with good men for the rest of the places. We would also suggest W. F. Craigg of McDowell, as Secretary of State, and David A. Jenkins for Treasurer. Of the character of either of the above gentlemen, no man living can say aught, or those that are resting in their graves have ever said anything to the contrary. Come speak out, we mean business.

The POST certainly would assent to all the above, and support them cheerfully, if nominated.

On the question as to "who will be our next Congressman?" the *Journal* says, first:

At this writing, we do not know that the Republicans will nominate anyone, but we cannot foretell what may come, but if no Republican does run, who among the Democrats will be the man? Will it be Vance again, or either of the following:

Bynum, Robinson, Johnson, Merriman, McLoud, Atkinson, Gaither, Senator Whitesides, of Rutherford, Cocke, Gudger or Col. Coleman? We confess our inability to tell who the man will be.

The *Journal* does not think that Lieut.-Governor Robinson would make a very good run, but intimates that Col. B. S. Gaither would, and it adds significantly:

Then we say that it behooves the Democrats, if they desire any assistance to keep off a host of dragons, they had better select some men that can take at home, and one that the people can rely upon to speak their sentiments in the Congressional halls. To nominate a man like Robinson and let Vance run as an independent, Robinson would be beaten 5,000 in the district, as would almost any of the other candidates that we have mentioned. If you do not believe it, only try it.

On the subject of the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad on the basis of the Best proposition, the *Journal* says to the Republican members of the legislature:

Examine well the papers and references that Governor Jarvis has as to the ability of the syndicate who propose buying the W. N. C. R. R., and if you believe the security good, and that the road will be built, don't rest until you cast your vote for the sale.

* * * * * *

We want the road, and any sacrifice that the state might make on what the road has actually cost it, would be a matter of nothing to our people if the road can be built. Then again, pass an act that before anybody could enjoin the progress of the work that the person so enjoining should give a bond to the amount of a million dollars, and so fix it that no man outside of North Carolina could get hold of any shadow of a claim against the road. There is patriotism enough in the breast of every Republican member to throw all the safe guards around so as to insure the progress of the work. We say too, that there are many Democratic members who will not favor the sale, but we warn you to shun them, and work for the sale of the road, if you believe it will be completed, and we have some assurance that it will be.

The *Journal* thinks the state with convicts ought to grade the C. C. R. to Rutherford and Marion, and understands that the road will do the rest.

H. R. Helper wants to build a railroad from Bhering's Straits to Cape Horn.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. 1y

Only one adult reported for Bellevue cemetery this week.

In Oakdale there were two interments this week, both adults.

The market is bountifully supplied with fish, oysters and early vegetables.

A large whale was seen off the bar a few days ago. It is said to have been a whopper,

The Register of Deeds issued four marriage licenses this week, all of which were for colored people.

There were seven interments in Pine Forrest cemetery this week. Two adults and five children.

The sale of real estate for city taxes for 1879 will begin at the Court House door on Monday next at noon.

The residence of Mr. E. Turlington, was attempted to be robbed a few nights ago but the thief was run off.

A member of Mr. Alex. Johnson's family run a thief off of his lot a few nights ago.

If you do not want gray hair, use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer which will not stain the skin, or soil linen.

BURGLARY.—Geo. Wright alias Geo. Myers, was captured Monday morning while trying to effect his escape from those who discovered him burglarizing the residence of Mr. D. C. Davis on 3d between Bladen and Harnet street.

SHOT AT.—Smith Bunett, colored, was fired upon from an ambush near the residence of Mr. Jno. A. Sawder, about four miles from this city. It is thought that the would be assassin is one of Henry Cruse's confederates.

Sheriff Taylor and Judge Watts spoke on "Appropriation" at Shallotte, yesterday. They want Congress to appropriate to the digging of the canal from Cape Fear to Waccamaw river. A charter was granted for this canal in 1865.

DECISION REVERSED.—In the case of the State vs Craig, where the defendent was before the Criminal Court for refusing to work the highway; and the court decided that the magistrate had no final jurisdiction, the Supreme Court reversed the decision.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of the Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1. held Tuesday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Foreman—E G Parmelee.

First Assistant Foreman—Jesse Pipkin.

Second Assistant Foreman—W C VonGlahn,

Chief Engineer—E W Manning.

First Assistant Engineer—C H Carroll.

Second Assistant Engineer—R G Gause.

Recording Secretary—H D Burkhimer.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm H Muse.

Treasurer—J F Gause.

HARBOR MASTER'S REPORT.—Capt. Joseph Price, Harbor Master, makes the following report of the arrivals of vessels at this port, &c, for the month of February:

American.			Tonnage.
Steamers,	5		4,379
Barques,	3		774
Schooners,	15		4,018
Total,	23	Total,	9,171
Foreign.			Tonnage.
Barques,	12		4,263
Brigs,	13		3,440
Schooners,	2		148
Total,	27	Total,	7,851

Total arrivals 50. Total tonnage 17,022

A meeting of the Liquor Dealers Association of this city, was held on Tuesday evening last, Mr. President H. E. Scott in the Chair. Thirty-nine members were admitted and an election of officers for the ensuing year was had which resulted as follows:

President—H. E. Scott.

Vice President—John Haar, Jr.

Recording Secretary—James M. McGowan.

Corresponding Secretary—R. F. Eyden.

Treasurer—B. H. J. Ahrens.

A committee on Finance and Visitation was appointed.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to draft a memorial to the Legislature, petitioning for a reduction of the taxes now imposed upon liquor dealers; to appoint a committee to visit Raleigh during the coming session of the Legislature; and to issue a circular letter to other cities and towns in the State asking the appointment of similar committees.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen met in regular monthly session on Monday evening last. Mayor Fishblate presided, and there was a full Beard in attendance.

The Finance Committee reported progress in the matter of Cato Bunting, and were allowed until the next regular meeting to report upon the petition of George Harriss. The same committee also reported progress on the petition of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The special committee on petition of Alex. Oldham were given power to act upon the petition.

In the matter of complaint of Alex. Oldham, relative to the storage of tar barrels, the Chief of Police was directed to notify Harding Johnson to remove the inflammable material from the yard.

Special Committee upon Stevedores were relieved of further consideration of the matter submitted to them, at their own request.

It was resolved to have a tower erected in the City Hall yard, in which to place the city fire alarm bell, said tower to be seventy feet in height.

Alderman Foster desired to be recorded as voting against the resolution, and Alderman Hill as voting against the location.

The following was adopted:

Ordered, That a committee of five be appointed to examine the new Market building, and report back to this Board as to whether the same has been completed in accordance with the contract.

The Mayor appointed the following committee: Aldermen Von Glahn, Myers, Vollers, Foster and Hill.

The following ordinance was adopted:

Be it ordered, by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and it is hereby ordered by the same, That from this date henceforth until this ordinance be amended or repealed, no guano or other noxious fertilizer shall be stowed in any shed, house, store, warehouse, yard, lot, or on any wharf in this city, east of the Cape Fear river and between Red Cross and Church streets.

Any person or persons violating this ordinance, shall be fined twenty-five dollars.

The ayes and nays were called on the above, and the ordinance was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Aldermen Fishblate, Bowden Vollers, Myers, VonGlahn, Flanner, King, Lowrey and Hill—9.

Nays—Alderman Foster.

A petition from Samuel Skinner, to erect a small frame building at the Marine Railway, was granted.

The report of Roger Moore, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, for the month of February, was read and ordered on file.

Bids for furnishing the city with materials, lights, &c., were opened, read and appropriately referred until the next meeting, after which the Board adjourned.

"Pinafore" has been translated into Russian: "What! neverovitchki?" "Well, hardly everoffskovitch."

A Mississippi sheriff didn't leap from a train after the escaping prisoner, but got off at the next station, took dinner, and picked the fellow up after the alligators had run him out of the swamps

The Sorgo Hand Book, a treatise Sorgo and Imphee Canes, and the Minnesota Early Amber Sugar Cane. The edition for 1880 is now ready, and will be sent free on application. We can furnish pure cane seed of the best variety. Blymer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O. Manufactures of Cook Sugar Evaporator, Victor Cane Mill, Steam Engines, &c. feb 29 2t

ALL ABOUT YELLOW TOBACCO.—W. A. Davis, editor of the Oxford, (N. C.) *Torchlight*, has just published a handsome little book containing the experience of fifty of the most successful yellow tobacco farmers in Granville county, N. C. If you want to learn all about tobacco from the plant bed to the sales room floor, you should enclose 25 cents in postage stamps to W. A. Davis, Publisher, Oxford, N. C., and receive his book, post-paid. The tobacco grown in his county (Granville) has a greater reputation than that of any other county in the United States. feb 29 3t

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met in regular session Monday afternoon, all the members being present.

The Treasurer submitted his monthly report, showing a balance due on the general fund of $19,721.84; a balance in hand of special fund of $271.07; and a balance on hand of school fund of $9,323.13.

The Register of Deeds submitted his report of fees collected from marriage licenses for the month of February, exhibiting a receipt from the Treasurer for $16.15.

Above reports were examined, found correct, ordered spread on the minutes and placed on file.

L. G. Cherry and John Crawley were granted licenses to retail spirituous liquors for three months from the 1st of March, 1880.

It was ordered that the Supervisors of Public Roads in New Hanover county be paid $2 per diem for eight days actual service in the performance of said duty, with no allowance for mileage, the bills to be certified by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

The following list of jurors was drawn to serve at the April term of the Criminal Court:

W H Styron, John H Hanby, B J Jacobs, Wm G Jones, Fred Kidder, Geo Ziegler, Jno T French, Walter Rutland, T P Sykes, Jno E St George, W A Eakel, Robt Thomas, Wright Stanley, Fred Hill, Joseph Farrow, Jno Maunder, J G Wright, R J Scarborough, E J Whitney, John Freeman, Henry Taylor, John J LeGwin, Joseph Sternberger, E L Pearce, H H Gerhardt: Alfred Hargrove, Thomas Beck, F B Bishop, B H J Ahrens, Nathaniel Sparrow.

On motion the Board then adjourned to meet on the first Monday in April, at 2:30 P M.

The Board of County Commissioners resolved itself into a Board of Education, when the following proceedings were had:

It was ordered by the Board that the error in the school census in Harnett and Cape Fear townships be corrected.

The census, as corrected, stands as follows:

Harnett—Whites, 159; colored, 313.

Cape Fear—Whites, 42; colored, 374.

To correct the apportionment of school funds made at the last meeting of the Board, the Treasurer was directed to charge Cape Fear townsbip as follows:

White School Fund, $13.36; Colored school fund, $43.42, and to credit the sum thus charged to the School Fund of Harnett township in consequence of the transfer of 8 white and 26 colored to Harnett from Cape Fear township.

The following is the additional apportionment by districts.

No 1—980 white, $117.60; 1,760 colored, $211.20.

No 2—916 white, $109.92; 1,265 colored, $151.80.

No 3—85 white, $10.20; 82 colored, $9.84.

No 4—97 white, $11.64; 82 colored, $9.84.

No 5—159 white, $19.08; 313 colored, $37.56.

No 6—42 white, $5.04; 374 colored, $44.88.

Hens fed on clear sound grain, and kept on a clear grass run, give much finer flavored eggs than hens that have access to stable and manure heaps and eat all kinds of filthy food.

Charity toward the weakness of human nature is a virtue which we demand in others, but which we find hard to practice ourselves.

The members of the bar who read law under Judge Pearson it is said, intend to erect a monument to his memory in Oakwood cemetery Raleigh. It is to cost $2,500.

NEW ADVERTISEENMTS.

CHICKERING PIANOS

Other Pianos wear out

BUT THEY GO ON FOREVER.

VICTORS in all great contests and for 53 years past the acknowledged Standard of the World. Musical Perfection, Wonderful Durability and Reasonable Cost. True economy indicates purchase of a genuine Chickering and no other.

LAST CHANCE TO BUY CHEAP

Chickering & Sons largely advanced their prices Feb'y 1. Our old contracts expire April 1, and we will fill all orders received before that date at old rates. Our prices now are positively the lowest in America. Order now and save from $25 to $50 on the purchase. Present rates guaranteed only to April 1.

LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga.
Wholesale Agents for Ga., Fla., S. C., N. C., & Ala.
mch 7 4t

SUMNER LODGE, NO 48,

OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,

I. O. of G. S. and D. of S.,

Meets Monday evening of each week at 8 o'clock.

A. J. FORREST, P. S.
mch 7 tf

CITY OF WILMINGTON,

MAYOR'S OFFICE

February 25, 1880.

$25 REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID for information sufficient to convict any person or persons who have been guilty of late of stoning houses, pulling off palings, and taking off gates from fences, or of committing any similar depredations in this city.

S. H. FISHBLATE,
feb 29 tf Mayor.

NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY TENDER my services as PHYSICIAN and SURGEON to the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity.

Office on North side Market between Second and Third Streets.
feb 29 tf F. W. POTTER, M. D.

200 MEN WANTED

TO work quarrying stone at Rocky Point, N. C., for the United States Government Works. Steady employment and good wages.

feb 29 tf THOS. WILLIAMS.

DR. W. W. HARRISS,

will resume on MARCH 4TH the

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

and offers his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES in the PRACTICE of HOMŒPATHY.

Office, (at present,) next to Court House.

Residence on 5th near Orange street.

feb 29 tf

Sale of Obsolete and Unserviceable Ordnance and Ordnance Stores.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Corner Houston and Greene Streets, (P. O Box 1811,)
NEW YORK, January 22d, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate will be received at this office for the purchase of Obsolete and Unserviceable Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, embracing Cannon, Carriages, Small Arms, Leather Work, Lead, Tools, and Scrap Materials, &c., at the various Arsenals, Forts, and Depots in the United States.

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, the 25th day of February, 1880, for Stores located as follows, to wit:

Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va.; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Pikesville Arsenal, Md.; Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; St. Louis Arsenal, Mo.; National Armory, Mass.; Washington Arsenal, D. C.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.

And the Forts in the following named States, to wit:

Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia.

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of March, 1880, for Stores located as follows, to wit:

Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; San Antonio Arsenal, Texas; Benicia Arsenal, Cal.; Vancouver Arsenal, Wash. Ter.; Fort Union, New Mex.; U. S. Military Academy, N. Y., and the Forts in the following named States and Territories, to wit:

Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Indian, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

For list of Stores in detail, location, terms, &c., see catalogues, which can be procured on application at the Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., at this Agency, or at any of the Arsenals or Depots; and the Commanding Officers of Forts will furnish on application information as to what Stores on hand at their respective posts are for sale.

Bidders will state explicitly the posts where the Stores are located which they bid for, and will give the kinds and quantities they propose to purchase.

Deliveries will only be made at the various posts where stored.

The Department reserves the right to reject all bids which are not deemed satisfactory.

Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department. Terms Cash. Ten per cent. at the time of award and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of Stores.

Packing boxes will be charged at prices to be determined by the Department.

Proposals will be addressed to the U. S. Ordnance Agency, New York, (P. O. Box 1811) and must be endorsed, "Proposals for purchasing Stores," with the names of the Arsenals, Forts or Depots where stored, and the names of States or Territories in which the Stores are located.

S. CRISPIN,
Byt. Col. U. S. A., Lt. Col. of Ord., Commanding.
jan 11 6

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted—Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO Augusta, Me. mar10 1y

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1880.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a decision in four cases, entirely confirming the right to transfer criminal cases from State to United States Courts, nullifying and declaring unconstitutional the statute of West Virginia which provided that colored people could not sit as jurors, and that a revenue or other officer of the United States, indicted in the state courts for acts committed in the discharge of his official duty, can have his case transfered to the United States Courts. This is a full assumption of the national power over the states, and settles probably forever, the question of state rights. Those who remember the decision of our Supreme Court, in State vs. Hoskins, confirming Judge Cox's holding of the law in the court below, will be interested in comparing the two decisions.

The Raleigh correspondent of the *Times*, who telegraphed that paper on the 23th of January, that Canaday and Mott were "for Sherman, but they had no following on the committee or among the masses," when it was seen the next day that the committee stood seven for Sherman to three for all else, now continues his truth telling by telegraphing that the members of the Committee of the 4th Congressional District, who met to elect delegates on the 3d, "report that the election of Sherman delegates at large by the State Committee, on Jan. 29th, is severely denounced throughout the District." Anybody who believed this veracious correspondent on the 28th and 29th of January will be likely to believe him now.

We print to-day the speech of Hon. W. T. Dortch of Goldsboro, made in the Board of Directors of the Western N. C. Railroad, on the Best proposition. The speech is so able, and so conclusive in its demonstrations that we cannot refrain from placing it before our readers. It is the opinion of a Democrat, and from a Democratic standpoint, a fact which we do not disguise from ourselves, but coming from a person of such recognized ability, who is both a Director in this road and a member of the state Senate, it is entitled to a consideration among business men, equalled by what its subject matter entitles it to.

Whoever is responsible for exhuming the speech of Senator Bayard, made at Dover, in the state of Delaware in 1861, has at the same time killed off a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The speech is so hideously unpatriotic, so crowded with mischievous sentiments long since repudiated, so hostile to the dominant thought of the day, that it will hang over him like a nightmare during the rest of his life. He will be dropped like a piece of hot iron, and avoided as a leper, even by the Bourbons of the south.

The testimony of the Hon. Richard C. Badger, son of the late Hon. George E. Badger, before the exodus committee, is given in another column as reported by a Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*.

CHICAGO.

The time is not now when the waves of public opinion can be summoned back and then forward, as Moses summoned the Red Sea eastward and westward. Not all the northern flunkies, nor the penny-a-line scribblers, nor the Don Camerons, nor the Conklings, can exorcise the hideous phantom of the Third Term, and bid it down and vanish out of sight of the vision of the American people. Neither would Pennsylvania nor New York, nor Illinois nor Indiana obey the command of trained cliques and packed conventions, nor defy that unwritten law which has guarded the purity of the Republic for nearly a century. Nor could ex-Senator Howe, rivalling in his chivalric dialectics the airs and mien of the Crusaders who poised their lances on the plains of Palestine, lead the American people to abandon time honored customs and cherished principles.

The Third Term is a failure. There is as yet nothing certain but negatives, about the Presidential nomination on that basis. It is certain that neither New York with her 70 votes, Pennsylvania with her 58 votes, Illinois with her 42 votes, Ohio with her 44 votes, Indiana with her 30 votes, and New England with her 78 votes, making in all 322 votes, out of the aggregate of 756 to be in the Convention,—neither all, nor one of these states will stand solid for the Third Term fallacy. There is a bad leak sprung in the Third Term vessell, as witnessed by the insignificant majority of only 20 at Harrisburg, and the 34 majority at Utica, and the fact that Illinois and Indiana fled from the field.

It is now about time to insist that those facile scribblers, who have made themselves so unhappy about violations of the civil service, shall suspend a little of their grumbling at the fact that some southern Republicann, who happen to hold offices, express their preference for Secretary Sherman for the nomination, or have any rights which white men are bound to respect. Some of these scribblers have become so bold as to appeal to the President to put an end to this exercise of the rights of American citizens. Not having observed the scribblings of these penny-aliners, since day before yesterday, it is impossible for us to know exactly in what estimate they hold the President to day. It occurs to us, however, that they presume on his simplicity rather more than usual, if they think they can induce him to so far violate these reversed civil service rules as to prostitute the high office which he holds to snubbing office holders in the south. It probably has not occurred to any one, unless it may be some writer on the New York *Times*, that if the President were to interfere with southern office holders on the occasion, because they exercised their rights as citizens, that this virtuous sheet would feel compelled to reprimand him as the chief offender against the blessed civil service rules, because he is the highest office holder in the country, and his offence would be in proportion to the magnitude of his office.

As we approach Chicago and the second of June, it is reasonable to suppose that some new complications will arise in the situation. As it stands now the three most prominent candidates talked about before the public are Sherman, Blaine and Grant. We no longer consider Grant as having any considerable strength. The two events which have fatally damaged him were the conventions at Harrisburg and Utica. Neither of the votes cast for him at either of these places bore with them any considerable sincerity, but they were both produced by adventitious circumstances, and the result operated as a defeat to Grant. On arriving at Chicago Grant will undoubtedly be in a minority in both those states. But there are indications of dark horses enough to cover the ground vacated by him. Such men as Washburne, Edmunds, Conkling, Windom and others, will doubtless appear with strength enough to absorb a respectable number of votes.

Among those who will keep a solid and constantly increasing strength will be Secretary Sherman. Less noisy than Mr. Blaine he stands on a broader base and has a cleaner record. The best evidence of his strength has been the assaults made upon him latterly by persons mostly of doubtful reputation, who were obliged to resort to indefensible expedients, whose baselessness became speedily apparent to the public. His immense advantage under the scrutiny to which all the aspirants are to be subjected will grow more apparent as the final decision is approached. Those who know best the current of affairs look to his nomination with absolute confidence.

A MATTER TO THINK OF.

Now that the General Assembly is to come together, there is a matter of bad legislation which ought to be repealed. We refer especially to the present law which provides for the election of the magistrates by the legislature at Raleigh, and then the election of the County Commissioners by the magistrates in the counties where they reside, and then the appointment of the pollholders by these Commissioners, as well as the school committees, and school teachers, the overseers of highways, &c.

This law, so un-American, so un-Democratic and un-Republican at the same time, so subversive of individual rights, so at war with the theory at the basis of our government that all political power is derived from the consent of the governed, is one of the most unpopular on the statute books. The magistrates, as now elected, are to the masses of the people of all parties looked upon as hostile officials, foisted upon them without their consent. During the period in which the people of the townships had become accustomed to selecting from their little localities the magistrates to settle their neighborhood disputes, they acquired a liking for these little pure democracies, and their modes of transacting the little business of the neighborhoods.

The habit of having the control of these little governments, of being allowed to make and unmake them at their will, to turn them out if they did not like them, to rule their own little domain, appealed to feelings in the Anglo-American character, as common in these southern states, as in other parts of the nation. There is no person of sense who is not aware that neither party would dare to propose the abandonment of our elective judiciary. Such a proposition would be voted down overwhelmingly. The election of magistrates in the present way, where the people can have no voice in it, is as unpopular with the masses of the people as it would be to return to the old system of appointing the Judges for life at Raleigh, and thus keeping up an oligarchy from generation to generation, which they could not reach by their votes.

People, who assume to do the political thinking for these southern populations in these latter days, may as well learn that they cannot repress these growing aptitudes for individual rights, which are incident to the conditions of free communities. Conventionalisms, stratified opinions, in this, as well as other free communities, are melting away constantly under the light of more liberal ideas, and the average southern man, looking ahead more than he looks backward, is getting to like his own ways and his own rights more and more each day. It is better to repeal this remnant of senility and debility before there comes volcanic action and sweeps it away. Who will introduce the bill?

Important Testimony from North Carolina.

A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Advertiser*, referring to the investigations of the negro exodus, says:

The Democrats seem determined not to allow Republican witnesses to be summoned before the exodus committee, but Wednesday they caught a tartar in one of their own witnesses, R. C. Badger, son of ex-Senator Badger, of North Carolina. He was summoned by the Democrats, and is opposed to the exodus. During his examination he made some remarks as to the kuklux outrages in North Carolina which led Senator Windom, who cross-examined, to question him very closely on that subject. The witness said that the negroes did not have equal justice in the courts, and that they were discriminated against. When asked about the kuklux outrages, he said that he was appointed by the Governor a few years ago to investigate them, and he knew all about them. He said there were hundreds of cases of whipping, shooting and murder of every kind.

The witness further said that there were three organizations in the state,—the White Brotherhood, the Constitutional Union Guard, and the Invisible Empire; one was political, to carry the state for the Democrats; another had for its object to reinstate the Confederacy, to restore the lost cause; and the third was one which was organized for the purpose of committing murders. The first two were not dangerous, he said, but the last were. If a negro, as he expressed it, "got too big for his breeches," or a Republican was too active, this order would decree his death in the county where he lived, and would then send to some other county to a like organization, who would furnish the executioner to commit the murder. As to the discriminations in the courts, the witness said that if negroes were arrested for larceny they were always convicted, much more certainly than a white man. When questioned as to the elections in North Carolina, Mr. Badger said that the colored men were swindled out of their votes. For instance, he said that when Vance was elected he got 27,000 more votes than there were Democrats in the state.

Anti-Slavery Record of John Sherman.

More prominently and completely than any other public man now living, does Mr. Sherman in his personal history represent the career and principles of the Republican party. He began public life with it, and took his place among the young and active advocates of the anti-slavery principles. He constituted one of the numerous band of earnest men in all the northern states devoted to the cause of freedom, and determined to protect the virgin territories of the country from the foul touch of the slave system.

Through all the vicissitudes of the anti-slavery struggle following the repeal of the Missouri compromise, he was a fearless and unwavering actor. The older men now living will remember the fierceness of the excitement prevailing for the years following the repeal of the Missouri compromise—the arrogance of the southern members in Congress—the violence and bloodshed committed by their emissaries in Kansas and the threatenings of evil and disunion by the press and speakers of the south and their Democratic allies of the north. In those peaceful times with the long reign of amity and good feeling, it required a steady courage to encounter the odds of opposition to the anti slavery cause. Mr. Sherman was all the while in the thickest of the fray. He was one of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the troubles in Kansas, and the frauds and violence by which the slave power sought to overcome the free majorities of that Territory. Mr. Sherman was never an eloquent speaker, but always a patient, able and earnest worker. His executive ability and knowledge of the parliamentary rules although he was a very young man, pointed him out as the Republican candidate for Speaker in 1855. The angry and exciting contest of many weeks that followed, form one of the most notable passages of the legislative history of this country, during which Mr. Sherman bore himself with the most constant dignity and courage. Without referring to his leading connection with the finances and business of the country at the outset of his legislative career, we wish to call particular attention to his conspicuous and consistent devotion to the anti-slavery doctrines of his party, and the cause of emancipation.

He was elected to the Senate very soon after the inauguration of Lincoln, and although especially engaged in the question of finances from the outset of the rebellion, he participated in the discussion of all the great questions that arose very rapidly in its progress relating to the slavery question. He acted upon the principles of emancipation as the true policy of the future, rather than yield to the conservatism and fears suggested by the dangers of the hour.

He very early took ground in favor of emancipation in the District of Columbia.

In the discussion of the resolution in regard to furnishing aid to states in emancipating slaves, Mr. Sherman, as early as April 2, 1862, urged upon Congress the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the District, and in a speech of that date, he said:

"It is obvious that the chief importance attached to the measure is that it involves the idea of Emancipation. * * This is the best place to try the experiment of emancipation. I have always thought, since I could reason on this subject, that the law of God proclaimed emancipation as the ultimate end of this question."

Again he said in the same speech, „I would establish it as a permanent record on the Statute Books of my country that the first sound of the cannon against the flag of our country, was the signal for the emancipation of the slaves in this District."

As the progress of events cleared the way for further measures of emancipation, Mr. Sherman embraced and advocated them. The thirteenth amendment was the first sweeping legislative step in that direction. Mr. Sherman was its early advocate. This cut up the institution of slavery in this country by the roots, and was the dawn of day to the long night of bondage through which the negro had passed. Mr. Sherman hailed its coming. The war closed and the thirteenth amendment was adopted. Mr. Sherman supported all subsequent measures of reconstruction necessary to guarantee the actual liberation of the negro, and when President Johnson cut loose from the anti-slavery sentiment of the country and attempted to throw the negro back into the arms of his former master, in state governments reconstructed, Mr. Sherman had no hesitation as to a vigorous course of Congressional resistance. To guarantee the Thirteenth Amendment and secure its fruits, he became the advocate of the Fourteenth Amendment, and finally embraced and advocated that ulterior measure of security and protection to the colored man—that keystone in the great arch of liberty in this country, the Fifteenth Amendment. This amendment finished the work of organic legislation, and Mr. Sherman in the Senate has supported every necessary measure of legislation by the general government to secure the benefit of these amendments, and the protection they were designed to afford to the colored man; this protection against the hostile state legislation as well as against violence and intimidation.

He stands ready to-day to do whatever may be expedient and effective within the constitutional power of the government, either by executive or legislative action, or by the use of the judiciary, to protect the negro of the south against the wicked violence that has oppressed him, or the scandalous frauds that have cheated him out of the benefit of his ballot. No man in public life has been a steadier friend to the hunted negro and persecuted white Republicans of the south. He recognizes in the experience of the southern Republicans the noblest heroism, deserving the gratitude of their party associates in the less dangerous field of party movements in the north. They are entitled to our sympathy, and they have always had his. — *Washington World.*

SHIPWRECKS.

The steamship Hindoo from New York for Hull, was capsized in mid-ocean by a heavy sea, and lay on her beams 5 days and nights. She had a crew of 51 and 5 passengers, 210 head of cattle, and a cargo of grain which changed sides and was thrown overboard. When it became evident that the vessel could not keep up more than 24 hours more, a steamer was seen, and approached within hail, took off the crew and passengers and carried them to New York.

The State of Nevada, approaching Sandy Hook on Saturday night, the 28th ult., struck on the bar where she lay about ten hours when she was gotten off and taken to New York.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Senator Windom has introduced a bill to establish National Savings Banks for deposits to be invested entirely in United States bonds and securities. The more important features of the bill are contained in sections 14 and 15, which are as follows:

SEC. 14. All deposits received by any such association, except the amount needed for actual expenses and payments, shall be wholly and promptly invested in loans or securities of the United States, paying interest, the net income or profit of which shall be divided among the depositors in such associations, but no interest shall be received by depositors until 30 days from the time when their deposits are made, after which depositors shall receive interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. Withdrawals by depositors may be made at any time, upon giving three days' notice in writing of their intention to withdraw such deposits or any portion thereof.

SEC. 15. At least 90 per centum of all United States bonds or securities held by any such association shall be from time to time transferred and delivered to the Treasurer of the United States. Such bonds or securities shall be received by the said Treasurer upon deposit, and shall be by him safely kept in his office until required by the depositors of such association.

The bill further provides that at the time of making semi-annual dividends, not less than one-eighth nor more than one-fourth of 1 per cent. of the whole amount of deposits shall be reserved as a guarantee fund, until such guarantee fund shall amount to 5 per cent. of the whole amount of deposits, which fund shall thereafter be maintained and held to meet losses in business from dilapidation of the securities or otherwise. Monthly reports, verified under oath by the President or Treasurer of the association, and attested by the signature of at least three of the Directors, are required to be made to the Controller of the Currency, and these reports are also required to be published in a newspaper in the county in which the association making the report is located.

The Kentucky auditor reports that there will be a budget deficit of $679,912 25 on October 10. This is part of the beauties of Democratic supremacy. Another beauty of it is found in Tennessee, where the state debt is well-nigh repudiated.

The Western North Carolina Railroad!

Speech to the Board of Directors of Hon. W. T. Dortch, in Opposition to the Sale of the Road.

Mr. Dortch said: The proposition submitted by Mr. Best at the last meeting of the Board was in substance that the state should convey to Mr. Best and associates the Road, and that the Legislature should authorize the formation of a new corporation with $4,000,000 of stock, that the new company should complete the Paint Rock Branch by July 1st, 1881, and the Ducktown Branch by July 1st 1885; that the state should furnish 500 convicts to the new company for five years without any compensation for their labor; that the new corporation should have power to mortgage the Road to the extent of $12,500 per mile and pay the interest on the present mortgage on the Road after the 1st of May, 1880, and the mortgage itself at maturity it 1890, in consideration of which the new company should give the state $850,000 of stock.

The proposition now submitted is the same except the new company is to mortgage the Road for $15,000 per mile and give the state $550,000 of the new mortgage bonds.

The length of the road from Salisbury (its eastern terminus) to Asheville, is 145 miles, and is completed to within a few miles of the latter place, and the cars are running over it daily. The branch from Asheville to Paint Rock down the French Broad River to the Tennesssee line, is 45 miles—18 of which are graded. The branch from Asheville to Ducktown is 140 miles, thus making the entire length of line 330 miles, which, mortgaged at $15,000 per mile, makes the sum of $5,950,000, which Mr. Best is to raise (less $850,000, amount of mortgage now on the Road) with which he is to build the Road.

If Mr. Best and his associates (who are unknown to us) can mortgage the Road for $15,500 per mile and with the proceeds build the line not already completed, why cannot the state of North Carolina do the same, when the only security proposed to those who shall take the bond is a mortgage on the Road? But I am told we cannot sell the bonds in the market, if we cannot, how can Mr. Best? I am told again that Mr. Best and his associates will take the bonds themselves. Why issue bonds if they are to retain them? If they have the cash why not build the road with the capital stock which is to be $4,000,000? Why issue over four millions of bonds secured by mortgage? Is it usual for corporations or individuals when they have plenty of cash on hand, to issue bonds secured by mortgage to be packed up in safes or hawked about in the markets? This is a species of financeering which I do not understand. By it somebody will be cheated and as usual it will be poor old North Carolina. We had enongh of such operations 68-69-'70 to disgrace the state, I want no more of it. You will recollect that when Mr. Best submitted his first proposition, I asked him to make us a cash offer. He said he was not prepared to do so.

If we sell to Mr. Best, the state is to have no voice in the management of the Road and no power to regulate charges of freight. We are to be bound hand and foot for all ages to come. Once part with the control of your property and you can never resume it. We will then indeed be a "narrow strip of land between Virginia and South Carolina," *owned by New York capitalists*

I consider this Road, completed to Paint Rock, the most valuable railroad stock in the south, for the reason that the present capital is only $850,000, two-thirds of which belong to the state, and it must pay a large dividend. It is not questioned by any one that when it shall be completed to Paint Rock, and there make connection with the railroads running through the great and rich western states and the large cities of Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, it may be sold for $3,000,000 in cash.

It must necessarily pay on its present capital, when we consider that it is the shortest route from the great western states to Beaufort, Wilmington, Norfolk and Charleston. Look at the immense amount of merchandise, consisting of meat, flour, furniture, whiskey, buggies, wagons, live stock, and almost everything else which is brought into every part of this state and South Carolina and used and consumed by our people. By what route do these articles come to us? By New York and Baltimore, hundreds of miles farther and at much larger expense to our people than by the short and expeditious line through our own state and over our roads, when completed to Paint Rock, and which will never be interrupted by excessive cold and freezes. There have been sold in my own town over 1,000 horses and mules in the last three months, which came from Cincinnati. Again, all the produce made in this state finds a ready market in the western states finds a ready market in the western states and is shipped there by the way of New York and Baltimore.

We are told by some that the Road should stop at Asheville. This would be folly, it would not pay expenses from that point to Salisbury, but build the balance to Paint Rock, and the whole line between those places will pay.

When the state purchased the road in 1875 at $850,000 (it having cost several millions originally as far as then completed this side of the mountains) it was thought that she had made a good bargain. There is an impression with some that the state is bound for the purchase money—this is an error—the Road only is bound; the state, however, did bind herself to pay the interest on the purchase money until the bonds became due in 1890, if the Road should not pay it. It was not expected that the Road would pay the interest until a western connection should be made. The state has paid the interest since 1875, and has put 500 convicts to work on the Road, and has fed, clothed and guarded them, and agreed to furnish $70,000 per annum in iron, amounting altogether to about $170,000 per annum, for all of which she has a legislative lien on the Road, amounting up to this time to about $500,000. But we are told that this expense must stop when the Road reaches Asheville. As before stated, if the Road stops at that place, the money already expended is wasted. In regard to stopping the Road at Asheville, it reminds me of an unwise farmer who has a pond of water in the middle of his field which sobs his land and ruins his crop—it is necessary to drain it, and in order to do so successfully, he must commence to ditch several hundred yards below his fence to get the necessary fall. He ditches at an expense of several hundred dollars up to his fence and there he stops—his money is lost unless he extends his ditch fifty yards further to the centre of the pond, and thus he saves all he has spent outside as well as inside his field.

We have tunnelled through the Blue Ridge at a cost of about $350,000, which was estimated at over $1,000,000 by the Engineer before the war, and now that we have accomplished this great feat in engineering skill, worth to day a million to your Road, these enterprising and far seeing capitalists of New York come forward and propose that you GIVE them the Road and 500 convicts for 5 years to complete it, and offer for this most valuable property of the state to give you $550,000 of bonds out of $4,950,000—they owning all the balance, subject to mortgages, which they can foreclose when due and leave you with nothing. Thus the $550,000 of bonds would be a total loss to the state, and we would lose every cent the state has invested, whereas she now has good security for her expenditure of $400,000, when the Road shall be completed to Paint Rock, as well as for the expenditures she may make to get there.

If we have been able to stand an expenditure of $170,000 per annum for five years to build the Road from Old Fort through the Blue Ridge to Asheville, a distance of 25 miles, can't we stand it 18 months longer, when it will be completed to Paint Rock, when all admit that we may then sell for $3,000,000 in cash? Stop at Asheville and you lose all, go 45 miles further to Paint Rock and you save not only what you have already spent, but all you will spend in getting there, and the very day you reach that point you can sell, if so disposed, and make $2,000,000 clear. None of you will dispute this.

But we are told that the State Treasury will not be able to furnish the money to purchase the iron from Asheville to Paint Rock. Concede this to be so. We shall not need it until about the time we approach the latter place with the grading. Then we can say to the Legislature at its next session in January '81 that we need the iron for this 45 miles of Road; that we have no power to contract a debt or to execute a mortgage; that we will not ask them to incur the debt for the iron, but give us the power to contract a debt, and execute a mortgage if necessary, for the purchase of the iron. You all know that the Tennessee company, with which we shall connect at Paint Rock, is ready not only to furnish the iron, but to grade the road to Asheville, but we have no power to make a contract with them. The Legislature cannot refuse this power, when we propose thus to relieve the people from taxation and make a good sum for the state. I defy any one to gainsay these statements in regard to the French Broad route and its value to the state.

We are told by some that it will cost an immense sum to grade the French Broad route to Paint Rock—this is a great mistake. The road bed is along the margin of the river nearly all the way, and can be graded as cheaply as any road can be in the central portion of the state, and there will be no tunnel on the route. I have deemed it my duty to go over it and know of what I say, and you who are familiar with it, will concur with me.

But it is objected that we must divide our force at Asheville and put half on the Paint Rock and the other on the Ducktown route. So reads the act of your Legislature. If we had the power so to do, it would be contrary to all business and economical principles, as it would greatly increase the expense, as any one can see, and a Western connection, without which the Road cannot pay, would be delayed. If the Ducktown route were the shorter, and we had the power to build it, I would say built that first. But we have no legal right to put a force or expend a dollar in labor on that route, and in this assertion I defy contradiction.

At a former meeting of your Board the question of your title to the Ducktown and Paint Rock routes was referred to Mr. Henderson and myself. We have reported to your body that our title to the Paint Rock route is good, and that we have no title whatever to the Ducktown route. When this report was made, your President called the attention of the other legal gentlemen on the Board to it and asked them if they dissented from our conclusion. No one gave a contrary opinion, nor can any one versed in legal principles do so. Let me state the facts. The Road was originally chartered as the Western N. C. R. R. from Salisbury to Ducktown and Paint Rock. The Legislature in 1869, divided it into two corporations. That from Salisbury to Asheville as the Eastern Division, and that from Ducktown by Asheville to Paint Rock as the Western Division. The Eastern Division was sold by decree of the U. S. Circuit Court and was purchased by the state.

The Western Division was sold under execution and was purchased by R. Y. McAden, who conveyed the French Broad route to the state absolutely and the Ducktown route to Clayton & Smathers, in trust for the creditors of the Western Division, (whose claims amount to about $65,000,) and then in trust for the Western Division Corporation and its stockholders. So that the legal title to the Ducktown branch is in Clayton & Smathers, and the equitable in its creditors first, and then in the Western Division Corporation and its stockholders; and neither the state nor the Western N. C. R. R. Co. has any title to it whatever and can only acquire one by a sale by the trustees or by decree of court. This point cannot be denied. It is true that the last Legislature, by an act, attempted to convey the title of the Western N. C. R. R. Co., but that portion of the act is unconstitutional and has been so decided. Suppose we were to put convicts on that route, any tax-payer of the state could enjoin us, upon the ground that we have no power to expend the state's money or labor on property which does not belong to the state or our corporation. It would be illegal as well as absurd for us to build a railroad for the creditors and private stockholders of the Western Division. It is their property, not ours.

If the Legislature shall desire the building of that route, they must furnish the means to purchase it. I wish to see it built, and my opinion is that after the Paint Rock route is completed, it will be demonstrated that it will pay, and the people will then be willing to furnish convicts to build it, and will give us the power to mortgage as Mr. Best proposes; for I repeat, if he can build it by mortgaging, we can do the same.

But Mr. Best proposes that we shall give him the labor of 500 convicts for five years to build a road for *him*, and not for the state. I wish to use our convicts in building roads for *us*—not for northern capitalists to make millions of. Does Mr, Best make this offer out of love for us? No; but because he sees and all railroad men see that large sums are to be made by possession of the French Broad route. Several railroad men of intelligence have said to me in the last few days, that the 45 miles of road from Asheville to Paint Rock, completed, will be worth more than any 200 miles of railroad in the state, for the reason that there are 600 miles of mountain barrier extending from Atlanta to Lynchburg not pierced by any road but ours, which is the most central and is the shortest to the seaboard.

In addition to the merchandise to and from North Carolina before spoken of, brought to us and carried from by the way of New York and Baltimore, a large portion of the millions of bushels of grain now sent from the Western State to New York and Baltimore and shipped to Europe, must come by our road and its connecting roads to Wilmington and Beaufort and thus build up North Carolina cities and seaports.

The learned Dr. Caldwell proposed many years since that the first railroad the state should construct, should run from Beaufort harbor to the Tennessee line. Had his proposal been carried out in that day, North Carolina would not be one of the greatest and richest states in the Union. We have delayed and built by piece meal, and now that we are almost in sight of Tennessee, we are told we must halt and sacrifice all we have done, and that the 45 miles yet to be completed, must not be built, or must be given to northern capitalists.

This 45 miles is the head and life of the whole railroad system of the State. Cut it off or give it away to northern capitalists, and you make not only yourselves but all future generations slaves to greedy and bloated capitalists. The penalty would be a proper one for those favoring such a suicidal act, but posterity will curse us for it. Accept Mr. Best's proposition, and in less than ten years when your people see the millions flowing into the pockets of these capitalists, those concerned in giving away their property will be ashamed to acknowledge that they were so short-sighted.

We have been told that the road will not be able to pay the mortgage now on it of $850,000 when it becomes due in 1890, and that it will then go to the hammer and will become the property of the bondholders. Those, who thus prophesy, ought to have made that discovery before the state purchased in 1875, and certainly before we performed the Herculean task of piercing the Blue Ridge. They should not have waited until we had reached so near the Tennessee line. Long before those bonds become due, we shall have reached Paint Rock, when it is conceded our road will be worth $3,000,000 in cash. Then if it shall not be convenient to pay the bonds, we can readily renew the mortgage not only for this debt, but for an amount sufficient to refund to the state every dollar which she shall have advanced. Of this there can be no question. Besides, with this valuable property in our possession, with its aid and a mortgage on the Ducktown route, we can build the latter.

I do not propose to tax the people further for the construction of this road. Let the state furnish the convicts, and feed, clothe and guard them, and she must do it in the walls of the Penitentiary (that great elephant on our hands) or put them on works of internal improvements, where they will cost less. If they are kept in the Penitentiary, they must be put to trades, and the product of their labor will come in competition with the honest mechanics of the state and reduce them and their families to beggary.

The supremely ridiculous portion of Mr. Best's proposition is that to give *him* the labor of 500 convicts for five years to build him a railroad.

The state owns thousands of acres of valuable swamp land in the eastern counties belonging to the Literary fund. If we do not propose to use the convicts in the construction of railroads for the state and to be owned by the state, why not put them to work to canal and reclaim these valuable lands which then brought into market, will raise money sufficient to keep open your common schools all the year round? Instead of providing thus for the education of the poor children, we are coolly asked to give to rich capitalists the labor of these convicts to build a railroad for themselves.

I wish the state to retain her railroad property. The railroads were not constructed alone for this generation but for posterity as well. We cannot be expected to pay in our day for their construction in full. If we pay the interest and a small portion of the debt, it is as much as we ought to do. Let those who are to come after us and enjoy the benefit of this property pay their portion. There is no difficulty in keeping up mortgages on any good railroad, whilst million of capital in the great cities are seeking investment at four per cent.

We have denounced without ceasing those, who, in 1868-'69 sold out the state's interest in some of her most valuable roads, and now we propose a more indefensible act. Give away this road and then will follow the N. C. and the A. & N. C. Roads.

If the state shall decide to part with her property, don't give it away, don't give one road to build another; but put up at public auction your three roads—the Western N. C., the N. C., and the A. & N. C., and they will sell for money sufficient to pay the entire indebtedness of the state, which under the compromise act of 1879, is a little less than $5,000,000. Then you will be out of debt and the cry of taxation will cease. Complete this road to Paint Rock and

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

[CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.]

it will sell for more than half of your entire state debt. But give this and your other roads to capitalists and allow the public debt to remain unpaid, and your people may say as their property, on account of which the debt was contracted, is given away; they are under no obligation to pay the debt. I hope such a disgrace may never befall North Carolina, and gentlemen who are proposing to give away this valuable property and the labor of 500 convicts for five years, had best beware.

If I were ever so anxious to sell this road, I would not consent to call the legislature in extra session. Why the necessity of such haste? Will the road be worth less at the meeting of the next legislature in January, 1881? May not others wish to purchase, (and we know they do) if they can have time to make arrangements? If we postpone, will Mr. Best withdraw? It is known to this Board that when Mr. Best's first proposition was made some 30 days since, he was asked if he would not give time to consider so important a matter. He replied in the negative, saying that he had other important schemes under consideration. You rejected his proposition, and now he makes another, considered by some, more favorable than the first. Give him eleven months longer time and I predict he will make a still more favorable offer,—so anxious is he to get possession of this valuable property, out of which he and his associates expect to make millions directly or indirectly.

The iron and rolling stock on your road is worth $1,000,000 in cash to day, but you are to give all and 500 convicts for five years to Mr. Best for $550,000 of railroad bonds, from which the state will never realize a dollar.

If the road from Salisbury to Paint Rock is to be a burden on the state, as some say, why are these wise, far-seeing, capitalists, so anxious to get it, that they propose to build 140 miles in a different direction? Is not this an admission that the route from Salisbury to Paint Rock is worth more than the sum which will be required to build the Ducktown branch? Are the people of North Carolina to sacrifice $3,000,000 worth of property to build the Ducktown route, and then not own either route?

Do the people in the counties through which the Ducktown Road is to run, demand this sacrifice of the balance of the state? if they do, it is the greatest tax which has ever been imposed on North Carolina. I am willing to do what I can for those people as indicated in a former part of my remarks, and as shown by my acts in the legislature.

If Mr. Best's proposition should be accepted, he and his associates will make all the money out of it they can, that is their purpose. Will they not put the freights as high as possible? Your legislature will not be able to help you, for that body cannot furnish you any safeguard. It will be a power to tax you and your descendants for all time to come, without ability to relieve yourselves, you and posterity will be their slaves.

I confidently believe that in less than twenty years your line of railway from Paint Rock to Beaufort will pay the expenses of your state government. The country must increase in wealth and population, and with these improvements your state line will yearly become more valuable. Recollect that we are not acting for the people of this day only. Do not let us so manage as to bind and fetter those who are to come after us, and bring down their curses on our heads.

I have before brought to your attention the immense quantities of freights brought to North Carolina by the way of New York and Baltimore, and have shown that all produce made in this state which is consumed in the western states, goes by those cities. It is a source of incalculable profit to those cities and the railways leading to them from the west, at our expense. Now these New York capitalists have one of two objects in view, which I cannot say, as there is great mystery connected with this proceeding. One is to secure the great trade of the west over this road from Paint Rock. The other is to control this line in the interest of the northern roads and prevent the trade from being diverted from them. There are so many millions invested in these roads running to the northern cities, that I can well see that their wealthy owners, who are straining every nerve to make more millions, would pay largely to prevent this vast trade from coming to North Carolina seaports.

So solicitous is Mr. Best for the success of his scheme, that I learn he is to deposit $30,000 in one of the banks of this city as a sort of security to the state and to become the property of the state, if the legislature, to be called in extra session, shall accept his proposition, and he should fail to comply with his engagements. Now I do not intend to charge any one with any improper act or motives in this connection nor do I propose to intimate anything of the kind. But look at what may be said. It will cost about $30,000 to call your legislature in extra session. When the members assemble, it may be said that there is no money in the treasury to pay their per diem and mileage. It may be said that Mr. Best has deposited $30,000, which may become the property of the state, if you accept his proposition, and out of which you can get your pay; but that it will be withdrawn by him if you do not accept. I do not like this thing. If North Carolina cannot pay my per diem and mileage as a member of her legislature, I would scorn to accept it, coming directly or indirectly from any one beyond her borders.

Some of this Board who are in favor of selling, say that there must be important amendments made to Mr. Best's bill. It is his proposition, not ours; this board has no right to alter it, if they do, without his consent, it would not be Mr. Best's proposition. But see in what a predicament we place the Legislature. Mr. Best presents his bill, he has deposited $30,000 as security that he will comply with the terms of his bill. Is it possible that the Legislature shall be deprived of its constitutional right to amend? That it cannot cross a T or dot an I, and if so, Mr. Best can say you have not complied with my terms, and I must have my $30,000, which he puts in his carpet-bag and leaves. Then your Legislature will be placed in the ridiculous position of having assembled for nothing, at an expense to the tax payers of $30,000.

It has been intimated that the Ducktown route is wanted as part of the Great Southern Pacific Railroad. If so, Mr. Best expects to make largely by his proposition; first out of North Carolina, and then sell to the Southern Pacific for a large sum. If the Southern Pacific wants the Ducktown route your Legislature will be glad to grant the right of way without charge.

I repeat, hold on to your property, until you are offered a sum sufficient to pay the entire indebtedness of the state, and I believe such proposition will be made in less than five years. Then your people will be relieved from all future taxation for railroads.

I speak as a North Carolinian, having no interest whatever, except as a citizen and tax payer.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE AND DEBT.

What the March Debt Statement Will Show—Large Receipts and a Reduced Debt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 29.—The receipts from Customs for the month of February will be at least $17,000,000, against about $11,000,000 for February, 1879; and the receipts from internal revenue for the present month will be about $9,000,006, and increase of about $1,000,000 over the corresponding month of last year. The disbursements for the month will foot up about 14,000,000 which includes about $6,000,000 paid on account of pensions. The debt statement to be published to-morrow will show a large decrease in the public debt for the month. The amount of decrease cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy until the accounts are balanced to-morrow, but Treasury officers believe that the surplus will reach $7,000,000. During the month Secretary Sherman has used $3,000,000 of the February surplus in the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund.

Elmer Severance of Princeton Mills, Minn., holds the theory that a man's hand could be held harmlessly in boiling water, if placed there while the water was cold and kept submerged while the temperature rose. Luckily for himself, he made the experiment with only a finger, for otherwise his whole hand instead of a finger would have required amputation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPLENDID DRAFT HORSE.

I HAVE a splendid Draft Horse for sale.

dec 7tf W. P. CANADAY.

REASONS WHY

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

IS THE

Best Family Medicine of the Age.

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.

2nd. PAIN-KILLER, as a Diarrœa and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. PAIN-KILLER will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually affects a cure.

4th. PAIN-KILLER will cure dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost never-failing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c

6th. PAIN-KILLER has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chill Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

7th. PAIN-KILLER as a liniament is unequaled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.

9th. PAIN-KILLER will destroy Boils, Felons, Whitlows Old Sores, giving relief from pain after the first application.

10th. PAIN-KILLER cures Headache, and Toothache.

11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and many a dollar in time and Doctor's bills.

12th. PAIN-KILLER has been before the public over thirty-seven years and is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

The PAIN-KILLER is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Druggist, and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keep it for sale.

au18-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. T.

HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chalk and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,"

DOES IN EVERY CASE

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALLED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

Rheumatism,
Spermatorrhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
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Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
Paralysis,
General Ill Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Decline,
Lumbago,
Catarrh,
Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

INVIGORATES THE STOMACH,

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,

Or Six Bottles for $5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling.

Competent Physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION!

See that the private Proprietary Stamp is on each bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

nov 23—1y

RAILROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after November 3, 1879, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at..... 6.50 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at..... 12.50 P. M,
Leave Weldon at..... 3.40 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at..... 9.53 P. M

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily

Leave Wilmington Front Street Depot at..... 3.40 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at..... 3.50 A M
Leave Weldon daily, at..... 2.13 A M
Arrive at Wilmington Front St Depot at..... 9.13 A M

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 5:10 P. M. Daily and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.0 Returning, leave Tarbore at 10.00 A Wednesday and

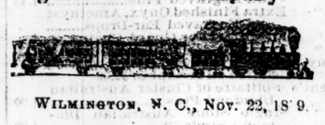
The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North *via* Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily *via* Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond. Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
no 23—tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.



WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 22, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 23, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—(Daily.)

Leave Wilmington..... 9 33 A. M
Arrive Florence..... 2.00 P. M
Leave Florence..... 3.50 P M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 8 20 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington..... 10 13 P M
Leave Florence..... 2 20 A M
Arrive at Columbia..... 9.00 A. M
Leave Columbia..... 5.00 A M
Leave Florence at..... 2 30 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 6.30 A M

This Train stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. & C. R. R. and in Western North Carolina, via Columbia and Spartanburg, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Passengers for Augusta should take Night Express Train, which connects closely via Florence and Charleston Junction.

Through Sleeping Cars on all night trains for Charleston, Savannah, Augusta (via Charleston Junction), and for Columbia.

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't.
nov 23—tf

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT } WILMINGTON, N. C., June 7, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Monday, 7th instant, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at.....7:00 P. M
Arrive at Hamlet at..... 2:27 A. M
" Charlotte at.....8:20 A. M

No. 2. Leave Charlotte at.....8:25 P. M
Arrive at Hamlet at..... 1:32 A. M
" Wilmington at..... 9:50 A M

No. 1 Train is Daily except Sunday, but makes no connection to Raleigh on Saturday.

No. 2 Train is Daily except on Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS

No. 9. Leave Charlotte.....8:40 A. M
Arrive at Shelby.....12:30 P. M.
No. 10. Leave Shelby..... 1:15 P. M
Arrive at Charlotte.....5:05 P. M

LOCAL FREIGHT & ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Wilmington.....5:35 A. M
Arrives at Laurinburg.....4:00 P. M
Leaves Charlotte.....5:30 A. M
Arrives at Laurinburg.....4:15 P. M
Leaves Laurinburg.....5:30 A. M
Arrives at Charlotte.....4:20 P. M
Leaves Laurinburg.....5:00 A. M
Arrives at Wilmington.....4:20 P. M

These Trains leave Wilmington and Charlotte Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays Laurinburg, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Close connection made at Charlotte with Trains of A. & C. A. L. R. R. and A. T. & O. R. R.

Passengers for Asheville via either route, leaving Wilmington at 7 p. m., will arrive at destination at 9 p. m., next day.

Sleeping-Car accommodations on Through Trains both to and from Charlotte and Wilmington.

There will also be Through Sleepers run to and from Raleigh and Charlotte.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
dec 7-tf

$300 A MONTH guaranted. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO Augusta, Me
august 10-1y

WANTED A LIMITED number of active energetic canvassers to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Good men will find this a rare chance

TO MAKE MONEY.

Such will pleash answer this advertisement by letter, enclosing stamp for reply, stating what business they have been engaged in. None but those who mean business need apply.

Address,
FINLEY & CO.,
april 20—1y Atlanta, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mme. Demorest's PORT-FOLIO OF FASHIONS.

A Large and Beautiful Book of 54 Folio Pages.

Published Semi-Annually in March and September.

Containing over 500 Large Illustrations of the Latest and Best Styles, including all the standard and useful designs for Ladies' and Children's Dress, with French and English descriptions, amount of material required, etc., etc. Every Lady wants this book, This valuable periodical is also printed in the German language. Price, 15 cents. Post-free.

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Contains the lates information on every department of Ladies' and Children's Dress' including Materials, Trimmings, Traveling, Wedding and Mourning outfits, Costumes of al descriptions, Jewelry, Coiffures, Millinery, etc., etc., with valuable information for Merchants, Milliners, Dressmakers, and Ladies generally. 120 pages, large 8 vol. Price, 15 cents. Post-free,

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A Beautiful, Entertaining, and Comprehensive Family Paper.

This eminently Successful Journal, with a circulation of

Over One Hundred Thousand,

is printed on fine tinted paper, 16 folio page splendidly illustrated, and contains Enters taining Literature on various topics, and a brilliant display of the leading styles for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Single copies 5 cents; yearly, 15 cents. Post-free.
nov 16 tf

OLD AND RELIABLE.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates—It is Cathartic and Tonic.

TRY IT

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its healthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Seasickness, and other Disorders.

The Liver is the seat of many diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic Influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.

The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

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OUR ABILITY TO SATISFY

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DEMANDS

OF OUR CUSTOMERS,

AS TO QUALITY AND PRICES,

We would extend a cheerful invitation to our friends and patrons to call and examine our stock before purchasing, as it is so large and numerous, comprising, as it does, all sorts of

GROCERIES, &c.,

Varying in size from a box of Cigars, bag of Shot, small box of Blueing, Laudanum, Castor Oil, Paregoric, Pain Killer, Soap, Candy, Baking Powders, Soda and Matches, to a sack of Salt, barrel of Liquor, keg of Gunpowder, barrel of Mullets, box of Meat, roll of Bagging, bundle of Ties, tierces of Rice or Hams, to a hogshead of Molasses that it is an impossibility to advertise in detail, suffice it to say, it contains everything the dealer or consumer needs.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Southeast cor. Front and Dock Sts.

WILMINGTON, N C.

nov 16 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRICK YARD.

I HAVE a splendid tract of land, on the old Newbern Road, that contains the best LOT of CLAY in this part of the state.

Any one who would like to start a brick yard, will please call and see me.

Bricks are always in demand, and at good prices in this city.

dec 7tf W. P. CANADAY.

PIANOS $140 TO $400.

All new, and strictly first-class, and sold at the lowest net cash wholesale factory prices, direct to the purchaser. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS—over 12,000 in use. Regularly incorporated Manufacturing Co.—Factory established over 37 years. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the Finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of 48 pages—mailed free.

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21 East 15th Street, N. Y.
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P. H. HARLEY, Warden
J. K. CUTLAR, Chaplain

Regular meeting 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month. Lodge Room upper floor, corner Dock and Water sts. may 18—tf

Golden Lyre Lodge No. 1608 G. U. of O. F.

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MORRIS McFARLAND, I G
THOS. MILLER, Warden
ALEX. ELLISON, Chaplain
L. H. DAVIS, Marshal

Regular meetin 1st and 3d Monday night in each month. Lodge Room upper floor, corner Market and South Water streets. may 18—tf

DR. A. G. OLIN

Private Hospital, 203 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Specialty, all Private, Chronic and Female Diseases. Consultation free. Ladies and Gentlemen, send one dollar for samples of best rubber goods, and valuable information by express. Reliable Female Pills, $5 per box. Private home and nurse for Ladies during confinement.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

A new work, price 50 cents by mail. Mysteries of Nature, Physiology of Marriage, Organs of Generation, Diseases of Youth and Manhood; a wealth of choice and valuable information, of interest to both sexes. Nothing offensive to good taste and refinement. Information never before published. No family should be without it. Address, Dr. A. G. OLIN, 203 Clark St.

dec 1—tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP!

HOUSES AND LOTS.

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BUILING LOTS.

IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.

Apply to W. P. CANADAY.

D. M. DART.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

CAN STILL BE FOUND AT HIS OLD stand, Journal Building, Princess street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, cheaper than ever before offered to the public. Has constantly on hand Bath Tubs,

Water Closets,

Wash Stands,

Pumps of all descriptions,

Drain Pipes,

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Gas Fxtures, &c., &c.

Personal attention given to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed.
december 21 tf

$66 A WEEK in your town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men.—Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free.—Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address
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aug 10—1y Portland, Maine

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AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to news, politics, literature, &c.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT ROCKINGHAM, N. C.
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One copy one year.....$1 50
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W. M. TERRY,
oct 12 Editor and Propriet

CONSUMPTION

CURED. A simple vegetable remedy for the *speedy* and *permanent cure* of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, *and all Throat and Lung Affections*. Also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, *which has been tested in thousands of cases*. Recipe, with full directions (in German, French, or English) for preparing and using, sent by mail free of charge on receipt of stamp. *Please name this paper.* W. W. SHERAR, 149 Fowers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

oct 26 eow-13t

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROSENTHAL'S

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

32 Market Street.

A Word of Advice to My Patrons.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL its Branches, and my arrangements enable me to recieve New Arrivals of Styles, of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the Future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase.

My School Shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show-Case.

Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices; no time this week.

Respectfully,

C. ROSENTHAL,

32 Market St.

oct 19—tf Sign of the Show Case.

New Coal & Wood Yard

FOWLER & MORRISON, Prop's.

STOVE and Grate Coal and all kinds of WOOD on hand. Orders promptly attended to,

COAL, at Lowest Prices, delivered without extra charge.

NOVA SCOTIA and ENGLISH COAL.

FOWLER & MORRISON,

nov 9 tf Water, bet. Orange and Ann Sts.

PARKER & TAYLOR,

DEALERS IN

Kerosene Oil, Stoves, Metals, Guns Lanterns, Fairbank's Scales,

PUMPS, BRASS AND IRON ROSIN STRAINERS.

DIPPERS AND SKIMMERS.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

No. 19 FRONT STREET,

an 11 1y WILMINGTON, N. C.

GOLD Great chance to make money If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and Illustrated family publication, in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Me. aug 17-12m.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR or $5 to $20 a day in you own locality No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Nothing like it for money making was ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorrble. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up pourmind for yourself,—Address GEORGE STINSON & CO, Portlandain Me
august 10-1y

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BROWN & Co., Bankers, 24 Broad St., N. Y.
jan 4

B. D. MORILL,

Undertaker, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker.

On Second Between Princess and Chestnut Streets.

WILL FURNISH COFFINS, CASKETS, with attendance, at the very shortest notice.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Orders for Carpenter and Cabinet Work solicited, and work guaranteed.

Work as low as any in the city.
dec 7-tf

CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $2.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.

ASH & ROBBINS,

FULTON STREET, 360 BROOKLYN, N Y
March 30 1y

JOHN WERNER,

THE PERFUMER,

PERSONALLY IN ATTENDANCE AT HIS

NEW HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

No. 11 North Front Street, South of Purcell House,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

None but the best workmen employed by me. Manufacturer of Parisian Brilliantine, Friction, and Lusion. Also, Extracts, Colognes. Beautifier, Hair Oil, Tonics, Renewer. Renovator, Hungarian Cosmetic, and Hair Dyes of every shade.
jan 11 tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 7. 1880.

STATE NEWS.

Ex-Judge Edwin G. Reade again peremptorily declines to allow his name to be used in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor of North Carolina.

The *Falcon* says:

Several of our state exchanges have been strong in their advocacy of a change in the present system of Superior Courts. Their idea of reform in this matter is to separate the civil and state dockets, and have two separate and distinct courts and sets of judges. They claim that the inconvenience under the present system of courts is so great and that the law's delays are now such as to debar many people from bringing their civil causes into court for adjudication.

The *Carolinian* contains a report of the doings of the Republican Committee of the First District. They met at Edenton on the 17th of February, and elected Dr. Palemon John and Colonel Samuel T. Carrow, delegates to Chicago—two twin thunderbolts of war. They recommended that the Collector of Internal Revenue, Col. White, remove his office to the First District. The *Carolinian* says:

In a late issue we expressed the opinion that the Republicans of this district were a unit in favor of Aug. M. Moore, Esq., for Attorney General. At the meeting of the Executive Committee at Edenton last week, where we met a number of leading Republicans representing the different parts of the district, our opinion was confirmed. The First District will ask for one man on the state ticket—Augustus M. Moore, Esq., for Attorney General.

The *North State* says:

"A Fool's Errand," by Judge Tourgee, has been honored by a large edition printed in England. It is to be translated into French and German. This book has had a wonderful run. It will undoubtedly yield a large fortune to Judge Tourgee. The English critics praise it highly, not only for its literary perfection, but for its intense political interest.

The *North State* says:

Sickness among horses in Guilford is complained of. It seems to be an aggravated distemper. So far it has not proved serious. A few of Mr. Vanstory's horses are sick. He keeps them out on pasture. In Canada we see that the horses are having small pox. This is something new. It is said to be contagious and people who are among the animals catch it in a mild form. It is said to be very fatal among the horses.

The Newbern *Good Samaritan* says:

M. W. G. Master, J. W. Hood of North Carolina Grand Lodge, and M. W. G. Master, R. B. Elliott of South Carolina Grand Lodge met at Giblem Lodge, No. 2, in the city of Wilmington Wednesday night, the 11th inst. It is said by those who were present, that Gen. Elliott's lecture to the craft was the best they ever heard.

General, give Newbern a call.

The deposits of the Freedmen's Bank had grown from $300,000, in 1866, to $31,000,000, in 1872, and to 55,000,000 in 1874. Marshal Frederick Douglass, former President of the bank, resumed his testimony, from which it appeared that during his short administration he had been able to gain but little insight into the true inwardness of the concern.

Corundum, an earth alumina, found in a chrystalline state in the form of sapphire, ruby, amethyst and spar, is abundant beyond the Blue Ridge. The largest mine worked is in Cherokee county, and is called the Cullasagee mine. There is also a large deposit in Macon, Jackson, Haywood and Madison. The hidden wealth of North Carolina will only become available when our railroads are completed.

No Use "Kicking."

Now that the delegates to the National Nominating Convention of the Republican party have been appointed, there is no use of "kicking" about it. Who can help it after it has been done? Let them go on. They may do what is right. It is just as well that they should be pledged for Secretary Sherman as anybody else, for nine times out of ten the pledged delegate never gets his choice. We all have our choice, but if we can't get it, then we will take some one else. What the Republicans want in North Carolina is unity, and we must have it. If politicians won't let us have it, the people will have it. We have a hard battle to fight, and the people want to support good men, and we know that whoever the Republicans nominate will be good men. We do not mean to say that there are no bad men in the party, for there are bad men in all parties. When both parties put out their tickets, the people can then judge who they will support. As for us, we will support none except good men, and we warn our Republican friends down east, that if they should put up any but good men, we will not support them, but with good men in the field, count on us to do what we can, whether we have anything to do with selecting the men or not. The west, where a large majority of the white Republicans in North Carolina live, and men who have done more to sustain the Republican party than all the balance of the state combined, feel an interest in the matter. This is saying a good deal, but it is nevertheless, true. The Republicans west of Raleigh hold in their grasp the balance of power with the Republican party of the state. We do not say this to prejudice the east against us, but we will see what we will see,—*Ashville Journal.*

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh Asthma, and all throat and lung, affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester N. Y. sept. 28—13t.

Solar Eclipses for 1880.

The year 1880 will have four eclipses of the sun and two of the moon, as follows:

An annular eclipse of the sun July 7, visible to the southern half of South America.

An unimportant partial eclipse of the sun December 1, visible to the Southern Ocean.

A partial eclipse of the sun December 31, visible to the eastern portion of North America and to the North Atlantic Ocean.

A total eclipse of the moon December 22, visible to the western edge of North America.

A total eclipse of the moon December 16, visible more or less to the whole world.

There also will be an occulation of Mars March 17, visible to a portion of North America.

The Chicago *Times*, in summing up the result of its canvass, concludes that—

"The opposition of Illinois to General Grant in the National Convention will prove a blow from which his cause cannot recover. The revelation of the weakness of his support will do more than anything else which has heretofore developed, to draw Grant out of the field."

McKee Rankin, the actor, has begun a suit in Chicago, to recover $200 from a former agent. He says that when "The Danites" was first acted in that city, the agent told him it would be necessary to bribe the critics of the *Inter-Ocean*, *Tribune* and *Times*. He seems to have made no objection to such a proceeding, and provided the $200 for the purpose; but he has since learned that the agent was fooling him, and now he wants the money back.

The bill before Congress to authorize National Banks to take mortgages on real estate for money loaned will tend to relieve farmers who now have to make negotiations for aid with the merchants.

King John, of Abyssinia, has converted over 10,000 Moslems to his religion. His argument is brief but effective, consisting of pouring boiling tallow into the ears of those whose opinions differ from his.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

February 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet and steady at 44 cents per gallon, for regular packages, with small sales at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was quoted firm at $1 17½ for Strained and $1 22½ for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Good Strained at $1 22½ per bbl.

TAR.—The market was steady at $1 10 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady at $1 55@$2 55 for Hard and Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and nominal, on a basis of 12½ cents per lb for Middling, with no sales to report. Futures opened in New York at 13.04 and closed at 12.96. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	10¾ cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	11 9-16	" "
S. Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling	12¼	" "
Middling	12½	" "
Good Middling	13¼	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	123 bales
Spirits Turpentine	216 casks
Rosin,	1,424 bbls
Tar,	406 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	115 bbls

March 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was dull at 44 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 250 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market closed dull at $1 17½ for Strained and $1 22½ for Good Strained, without reported sales.

TAR.—The market was steady at $1 10 per bbl, of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at $1 55@$2 55 for hard and Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and nominally steady, on a basis of 12½ cts per lb. for Middling, with no sales to report. Futures opened in New York at 13.00 and closed at 13.09. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	10¾ cts	₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	11 9 16	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	12⅛	" "
Middling,	12½	" "
Good Middling.	12¾	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	271 bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	365 casks.
Rosin,	3,747 bbls.
Tar,	366 "
Crude turpentine,	231 "

March 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was steady at 44 cents per gallon for regular packages, with receipts light and sales reported of only 75 casks at the price quoted.

ROSIN—The market was steady at $1 17½ for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Strained at $1 17½ and 1,000 do Good Strained at $1 20 per bbl.

TAR—The market was steady at $1 10 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady at $1 55@2 55 for Hard and Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON—Sales reported of 20 bales on a basis of 12¼ cents per lb for Middling, closing quiet and steady. Futures opened in New York at 13.07 and closed at 12.97. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	10¾	cts ₱ lb.
Good Ordinary,	11 9 16	" " "
Strict G. Ordinary	—	" " "
Low Middling,	12⅛	" " "
Middling	12½	" " "
Good Middling,	12¾	" " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	80 bales
Spirits turpentine,	24 casks.
Rosin,	818 bbls.
Tar,	70 "
Crude turpentine,	42 "

March 3

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 44 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 25 casks at that price and 125 do at 44½ cts, closing steady at the latter figure.

ROSIN—The market was quiet at $1 17½ for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls at quotations.

TAR.—The market opened firm, with sales at $1 10 per bbl., of 280 lbs, but later sales were effected at $1 15, and the market closed firm at $1 20 bid.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was quiet at $1 55 for Hard and $2 55 for Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—We hear of sales of 50 bales on a basis of 12½ cents per lb. for Middling closing dull. Futures for March opened in New York at 12.91 and closed at 12,93. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	10¾	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	11 9 16	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	12⅛	" "
Middling,	12½	" "
Good Middling,	12¾	" "

RECEITTS.

Cotton	79 bales
Spirits turpentine	290 casks
Rosin	1,954 bbls
Tar,	246 bbls
Crude turpentine	97 bbls

March 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 44 cts per gallon, for regular packages, with sales reported of 125 casks at that price.

ROSIN—Market was steady at $1 15 for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained, with sales later in the day of 500 bbls Good Strained at $1 22½.

TAR—Market for this article was firm at $1 20 per bbl, of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at $1 55@$2 55 for Hard and for Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, with sales reported of 50 bales on a basis of 12½ per lb for Middling. Futures for March opened in New York at 12.89@12.90 and closed at 12.91. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	10¾	cents ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	11 9-16	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	12½	" "
Middling,	12½	" "
Good Middling.	12¾	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	55 bales
Spirits Turpentine	73 casks
Rosin,	1,609 bbls
Tar,	195 bbls
Crude Turpentine	51 bbls

March 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 42 cts per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 300 casks at that price, closing quiet.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $1 27½ for Strained and $1 30 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls Good Strained at $1 30 per bbl.

TAR.—The market was steady at $1 10 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady at $1 55@$2 55 for Hard and Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON—The market was dull and nominal on a basis of 12¼ cents, per lb. for Middling. Futures for January opened in New York at 12 64 and closed weak at 12.53. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	10⅜	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	11 3 16	" "
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	" "
Low Middling,	11¾	" "
Middling,	12⅛	" "
Good Middling,	12⅜	" "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	100 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	115 casks
Rosin,	845 bbls
Tar,	143 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	468 bbls

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JEWELRY

$75.00 worth for $15.00

—) AND A (—

Solid Abysinian Gold Watch

FREE!

The above offer is genuine, although at first sight you would consider it impossible. We will explain: Since we first established our business here, March 1st, 1878, we have paid particular attention to the buying of Bankrupt and Auction Sale of Jewelry and Watches, often buying at as low as one-tenth their value, and in no instance have we paid over one-sixth the manufacturers' price. Since starting we have always been able to dispose of these goods in Chicago and through our regular customers throughout the country at nearly regular prices, as fast as we could procure them, but owing to the large number of failures among the heaviest dealers and manufacturers throughout this and other countries during the months of June, July and August (the time when the Jewelry business is stagnant), we have now on hand an immense stock of the most desirable goods we have ever handled, and which we have bought at lower prices than ever before. In order to dispose of this entire stock in the most speedy manner possible, and make room for new ones which we shall continue to buy, we have hit upon the following novel plan:

We propose to give you a list of the most desirable of these goods, giving opposite each article its regular retail value, and sell to you at the rate of Five Dollars' worth for $1.00. For instance, on receipt of 50 cts. we will send you, POSTPAID, any article to the value of $2.50; on receipt of $1.00 articles to the value of $5.00, and so on throughout the entire list. Below we give a list of the most valuable of these goods.

LIST OF JEWELRY AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

	EACH.
Gent's New Style Scarf Rings or Pins	85c.
" Sleeve Buttons, Engraved or Stone Setting	85c.
" Bosom Studs, Engraved or Stone Setting	85c.
" Round or Long Link Vest Chain and Charm	85c.
" or Ladies' Plain, Baud, Fancy Stone or Cameo Rings	85c.
Ladies' Long or Round Fancy Bosom Pins	85c.
" Stone or Engraved Ear-Drops to match	85c.
" Engraved and Fancy Cuff Pins	85c.
Any Three of the above articles will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 50 cts.	
Ladies' Broad Band Bracelets, Engraved	$1.00
" First-Class Scale Rings, Double Heart, Shield, etc	1.00
" or Gent's Brilliant Diamond-Set Rings	1.00
" Long Fancy Shawl or Bosom Pin	1.00
" Fancy Extension Ear-Drops to match	1.00
Gent's Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Sleeve Buttons	1.00
" Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Shirt Studs (3)	1.00
" Cameo and other Stone Rings, large	1.00
" Heavy Link Vest Chain and Charm	1 00
" Extra Fine Scarf Rings or Pins	1.00
Any Five of the above articles will be mailed free to any address on receipt of $1.00.	
Gent's Long New Style Vest Chain and Charm	$1.45
" Scarf Rings and Pins, New Styles and Extra Fine	1.45
" Heavy Set Stone and Fancy Studs	1.45
" or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and Onyx Sleeve Buttons	1.45
" or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and other Stone Rings	1.45
Ladies' Long and very Fancy Cuff Pins,	1.45
" Extra Finished Onyx, Amethyst and Engraved Pins	1.45
" Extra Finished Onyx, Amethyst and Engraved Ear-Drops	
" Long Opera or Guard Chains	1.
" Fancy Neck Chain and Charm	1.
Any Six of the above articles will be mailed free on receipt of $2.00	
Gent's Solitaire or Cluster Australian Diamond Pins	$1.90
" Single Stone Australian Diamond Studs (3)	1.90
" Heavy Large Solitaire Australian Diamond Single Stud	1.90
" Fine Finished Long Link Vest Chain and Charm	1.9
" Very Nobby and Latest Style Scarf Rings and Pins	1.90
" or Ladies' Cameo, Onyx and Amethyst Sleeve Buttons	1.90
Ladies' Etruscan Necklaces, very neavy	1.90
" Long Opera and Guard Chains, very heavy	1.90
" Australian Diamond and other Fancy Pins and Ear-Drops	1.90
" Stone-Set and other Fancy Cuff Pins	1.90
" Heavy Engraved Locket for Miniatures	1.90
" Chased Bracelets, Broad, extra heavy	1 90
Any Eight of the above articles you may select will be mailed to you free on receipt of $3.00.	
Ladies' Fancy Neck Chain and Medallion Charm, in Fancy Lined Jewel Casket	$2.50
" Long Opera Chain, with or without Slide and Tassel	2.50
" Heavy Large Miniature Medallion Locket	2.50
" Heavy Jet and Gold Bracelets	2.50
" Cameo Medallion Pin and Ear-Drops	2.50
" or Gent's Massive Wedding Ring Plain or Band	2.50
" or Gent's Extra Large Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Rings	2.50
" Long Shawl or Breast Pin, finest quality	2.50
" Long Fancy Cuff Pins, finest quality	2.50
" or Gent's Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Sleeve Buttons	2.50
Gent's heavy Long Link Massive Vest Chain	2.50
" Cluster or Solitaire Central American Diamond Pins	2.50
" Stone and Fancy Leaf Scarf Pins and Rings	.50
" Stone and Fancy Pattern Studs	3. 2.50
" Massive Solitaire Stud	2.50
Any Ten of the above articles will be sent by mail free on receipt of $5.00	

All of this Jewelry is of a good quality, but, of course, the quality depends greatly on the price; for instance, the $2.50 articles are of a much finer quality and finish, besides being heavier, than the 85c. ones.

TO AGENTS.

For the benefit of parties wishing to act as Agents for the above goods, we make the following special offer:

On receipt of a $15.00 order for our Jewelry, as per above offer, we will send the goods ordered, and make the party getting up the club a present of any one of the following Watches:

1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Hunting-Case Geneva Watch,

1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Open Face Geneva Watch, Stem-Winder.

1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Stem-Winding Watch, Illuminated Dial, by which you can tell the time in the darkest night.

1 Pure Abyssinian Silver Hunting-Case Geneva Watch.

Any of these Four Watches will be sent alone for $6.50, or the Watch and either a Gent's Heavy Abyssinian Gold Vest Chain and Charm, or a Ladies' Solid Abyssinian Gold Long Opera or Opera Guard Chain, for $8.00.

Agents who cannot send the full $15.00 at once can send small orders as they procure them, and when said orders shall have amounted to $20.00 we will send the Watch FREE OF FURTHER CHARGE.

Read What the Chicago Press Say of Us, And Send In Your Orders.

The Sentinel, of Chicago, Sept. 8, says: "We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of the Inventors' Agency, No. 116 E. Washington Street, Chicago. What the Inventors' Agency agrees to do, they will do. The Sentinel has advertised for the concern since its first publication, and we have yet to hear of the first complaint against it."

The Chicago Express Sept. 3d, says: "The attention of readers is called to the advertisement of 'The Inventors' Agency,' office and rooms located at 116 Washington Street, Chicago. From personal inquiry and on the recommendation of the city press, we think our friends can do no better when wanting goods in that line. Give them a trial."

The American Stockman, Sept. 11th, says: "We believe this institution perfectly sound and responsible, and consequently persons need have no hesitation about sending for what they desire."

As to our responsibility we also refer to the following firms: Blomgren Bros., 162 & 164 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; Miller, Wagner & Umbdenstock, 119 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Before Ordering, Read the following:

All sums of money to the amount of $1.00 or over, should be sent by Registered Letter Money Order or Draft on New York or Chicago. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for any money sent as above directed. All orders under $10.00 strictly cash. On orders of $10.00 or over, $5.00 must accompany the order, and balance when desired, will be collected on delivery, but no goods will be sent C. O. D. to a greater distance than 500 miles. Any money received for these goods after the stock is exhausted will be immediately returned. Postage stamps will be taken the same as cash in any amount less than $1.00.

If on receipt of goods you are not perfectly satisfied, return them immediately in good order, and we will refund your money.

Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, Notions, Novelties and New Inventions sent free on application.

AGENTS WANTED. Address plainly THE INVENTORS' AGENCY,— J. A. KINSMAN, Prop., 116 E. Washington St., Chicago.

oct 19—6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all; may concer vending of any article, with an ons of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the U. S. Congress.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO.,

nov 16—1yl 18 Beaver street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

BACK ACHE IS AT ONCE CURED BY

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS.

IT IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT NEVER FAILS.

Over 2000 Druggists have signed a paper stating that Physicians say they are in every way Superior to the ordinary slow acting Porous Plasters used for this purpose. Price 25 cents.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Pharmaceutical Chemists, New York. feb 29-4w

PIANOS Stool, Cover and Book only $143 to $255 ORGANS 13 stops, 3 set Reeds, 2 Knee Swells, Stool, Book, only $98 Holiday Newspaper Free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J. feb 29 4t

Agents Read This!

We want an Agent in this County to whom we will pay a salary of $100 per month and expenses to sell our wonderful invention. Sample free. Address at once SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Michigan. feb 29 4t

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